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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/424,661	11/29/1999	TATSUYA MITSUGI	1163-258P	8311

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EXAMINER
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ALI, MOHAMMAD

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2177

DATE MAILED: 12/02/2003

19

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/424,661

**Applicant(s)**

MITSUGI, TATSUYA

**Examiner**

Mohammad Ali

**Art Unit**

2177

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 4 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 November 1999 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_ 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to the RCE filed on November 21, 2003, Paper No. 18.
2. The application has been examined and claims 1-3 and 5-13 are pending in this Office Action.

### *Priority*

3. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 USC 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of the record of file.

### *Drawings*

4. The drawings are objected to because they fail to show necessary textual labels of features or symbols in Fig. 8 as described in the specification. For example, placing a label, "CD-ROM", with element 16 of Fig. 8, would give the viewer necessary detail to fully understand this element at a glance. A *descriptive* textual label for *each numbered element* in these figures would be needed to fully and better understand these figures without substantial analysis of the detailed specification. Any structural detail that is of sufficient importance to be described should be shown in the drawing. Optionally, applicant may wish to include a table next to the present figure to fulfill this requirement. See 37 CFR 1.83. 37 CFR 1.84(n)(o) is recited below:  
"(n) Symbols. Graphical drawing symbols may be used for conventional elements when appropriate. The elements for which such symbols and labeled representations are used must be adequately identified in the specification. Known devices should be illustrated by symbols which have a universally recognized conventional meaning and are generally accepted in the art. Other symbols which are not universally recognized may be used, subject to approval by the Office, if they are not likely to be confused with existing conventional symbols, and if they are readily identifiable.  
  
(o) Legends. Suitable descriptive legends may be used, or may be required by the Examiner, where necessary for understanding of the drawing, subject to approval by the Office.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

6. Claims 1, 2, 6, and 8-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent 6,076,088 issued to Paik et al. ('Paik' hereinafter).

As to claim 1,

Paik discloses, an object data search apparatus (col. 6, lines 44-46). Paik teaches, 'a database for storing object data in association with plurality of categories attribute words categorized according to sentence elements of natural language' as copula sentences whose subject is a proper name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category, then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words (in this case, "is

Art Unit: 2177

an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63 et seq). Further Paik teaches, 'an input unit for receiving an input search of a search criterion in the form of a sentence natural language' as an information extraction systems that allows users (input) to ask questions about documents in a database, and responds to queries by returning possibly relevant information which is extracted from the documents (col. 3 lines 37-41, col. 4, lines 60-61 et seq). Paik teaches, 'a criterion retrieval unit for analyzing the search criterion in the form of the sentence and retrieving on or more plurality of categorized search words respectively categorized corresponding sentence elements categories of the natural language' as copula sentences whose subject is a proper name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category, then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words (in this case, "is an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63 et seq). Paik teaches, 'an object retrieval unit for categorically searching sentence categories the database using each of the search words respectively associated with the categorized sentence element categories, and retrieving the object data associated with the attribute words that match a single search word or a plurality of search words in the same category, wherein filtering for attribute relation based on the grammatical structure of the natural language is performed' as copula sentences whose subject is a proper

name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category, then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words (in this case, "is an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63, col. 22 lines 14-44, col. 32, lines 5-54 et seq). Finally, Paik teaches, 'an output apparatus for outputting the object data thus retrieved' as an information extraction systems that allows users (input) to ask questions about documents in a database, and responds (output) to queries by returning possibly relevant information which is extracted from the documents (col. 3 lines 37-41, col. 4, lines 60-61 et seq).

As to claim 2,

Paik teaches 'database stores destination data at least associated with an attribute word having agent of action category, an attribute word having an action category and an attribute word having the object of action category' as the subject concept is the cause on an action happening, or it may be the recipient of the effects of an action or event. These are different relations which distinguish how the same two concepts. For instance, the two sentences, "Fred raised taxes," and "Fred's taxes were raised" both deal with the same concepts, but the relations between them are entirely different. Fred is the agent of the action "raised" in the first sentence, while Fred is the recipient of the action "raising taxes" in the second sentence (col. 13, lines 46-55 et seq).

As per claim 6,

Paik teaches, 'said data retrieval unit retrieving plurality of tuples retrieved in a search are filtered so that overlapping tuples are filtered off and filtering for attribute relations based on the grammatical structure of the natural language is performed' as filtering the set of retrieved CRCs according to user input. The frequency and/or recency of a CRC is used to filter or limit the number of documents reported (col. 32, lines 50-54 et seq).

As to claim 8,

Paik discloses, a method of searching object data (col. 6, lines 44-46). Paik teaches the claimed step of 'a database for storing object data in association with plurality of categorized attribute words, wherein the attribute words are categorized and stored according to sentence elements of natural language' as copula sentences whose subject is a proper name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category, then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words (in this case, "is an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63 et seq). Further, Paik teaches the claimed step of 'an inputting a search criterion in the form of a sentence natural language' as an information extraction systems that allows users (input) to ask questions about documents in a database, and responds to queries by returning possibly relevant information which is extracted from

the documents (col. 3 lines 37-41, col. 4, lines 60-61 et seq). Paik teaches the claimed step of 'analyzing the search criterion in the form of the sentence and retrieving on or more plurality of search words respectively corresponding sentence elements categories of the natural language' as copula sentences whose subject is a proper name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category, then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words (in this case, "is an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63 et seq). Paik teaches the claimed step of 'searching the database using each of the search words respectively associated with the sentence element categories, and retrieving the object data associated with the attribute words that match a single search word or a plurality of search words wherein filtering for attribute relation based on the grammatical structure of the natural language is performed' as copula sentences whose subject is a proper name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category, then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words (in this case, "is an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63, col. 22 lines 14-44, col. 32, lines 5-54 et seq). Finally, Paik teaches the claimed step of 'outputting



the object data thus retrieved' as an information extraction systems that allows users (input) to ask questions about documents in a database, and responds (output) to queries by returning possibly relevant information which is extracted from the documents (col. 3 lines 37-41, col. 4, lines 60-61 et seq).

As to claim 9,

Paik discloses, a method for determining a destination based on a natural language query (col. 6, lines 44-46). Paik teaches, 'storing object data in association with plurality of categories attribute words categorized according to sentence elements,...' as copula sentences whose subject is a proper name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category, then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words (in this case, "is an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63 et seq). Further Paik teaches, 'inputting a query utilizing natural language sentence' as an information extraction systems that allows users (input) to ask questions about documents in a database, and responds to queries by returning possibly relevant information which is extracted from the documents (col. 3 lines 37-41, col. 4, lines 60-61 et seq). Paik teaches, 'retrieving one or more plurality of categorized search words respectively categorized corresponding sentence elements categories of the natural language' as copula sentences whose subject is a proper name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category,

Art Unit: 2177

then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words (in this case, "is an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63 et seq). Paik teaches, 'categorically searching the attribute words,.....' as copula sentences whose subject is a proper name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category, then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words (in this case, "is an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63, col. 22 lines 14-44, col. 32, lines 5-54 et seq). Finally, Paik teaches, 'outputting the destination object data retrieved by said categorical search' as an information extraction systems that allows users (input) to ask questions about documents in a database, and responds (output) to queries by returning possibly relevant information which is extracted from the documents (col. 3 lines 37-41, col. 4, lines 60-61 et seq).

As to claim 10,

Paik discloses said categorical searching (see col. 14, lines 33-63): Paik discloses 'when the search is in agent-of-action,.....' as copula sentences whose subject is a proper name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category,

Art Unit: 2177

then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words (in this case, "is an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63 et seq). Paik discloses 'when the search word is the action category,...." as copula sentences whose subject is a proper name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category, then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words (in this case, "is an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63, col. 22 lines 14-44, col. 32, lines 5-54 et seq).. Paik disclose 'when the search word is in the object-of-action category,...as as copula sentences whose subject is a proper name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category, then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words (in this case, "is an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63, col. 22 lines 14-44, col. 32, lines 5-54 et seq).

As to claim 11,

Paik discloses 'wherein the categories include agent-of-action,....' As as copula sentences whose subject is a proper name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category, then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words (in this case, "is an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63 et seq).

As to claim 12,

Paik discloses 'wherein the destination object data includes destination position,...' as copula sentences whose subject is a proper name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category, then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words (in this case, "is an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63 et seq)

As to claim 13,

Paik discloses 'filtering for attribute relation based on a grammatical structure query' as filtering the set of retrieved CRCs according to user input. The frequency

Art Unit: 2177

and/or recency of a CRC is used to filter or limit the number of documents reported (col. 32, lines 50-54 et seq).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 3, 5, and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,076,088 issued to Paik et al. ('Paik' hereinafter) in view of US Patent 5,948,040 issued to DeLorme et al. ('DeLorme' hereinafter)

As to claim 3,

Paik Substantially discloses the claimed invention including, a method of searching object data (col. 6, lines 44-46). Paik teaches the claimed step of 'retrieving one or plurality or search words from a search criterion input in the form of a sentence of a natural language,...' as copula sentences whose subject is a proper name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category, then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words

(in this case, "is an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63 et seq). Further, Paik teaches the claimed step of 'conduction a category-by-category search relative to a plurality of sentence element categories associated with a single search word or a plurality of search words' as copula sentences whose subject is a proper name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category, then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words (in this case, "is an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63, col. 22 lines 14-44, col. 32, lines 5-54 et seq). Paik teaches the claimed step of 'retrieving object data associated with the attribute word that matches a single search word,...' as an information extraction systems that allows users (input) to ask questions about documents in a database, and responds (output) to queries by returning possibly relevant information which is extracted from the documents (col. 3 lines 37-41, col. 4, lines 60-61 et seq). Finally, Paik teaches the claimed step of 'said conducting and retrieving using at least a search word having an agent of action category, a search word having an action category and search word having an object category' as the subject concept is the cause on an action happening, or it may be the recipient of the effects of an action or event. These are different relations which distinguish how the same two concepts. For instance, the two sentences, "Fred raised taxes," and "Fred's

taxes were raised" both deal with the same concepts, but the relations between them are entirely different. Fred is the agent of the action "raised" in the first sentence, while Fred is the recipient of the action "raising taxes" in the second sentence (col. 13, lines 46-55 et seq). Paik does not teach destination of travel data, as described in the present invention. However, DeLoreme teaches an analogous method wherein the Computerized travel reservation information and planning system that generates "map ticket" output in various media, for guidance and transactions en route (Abstract, lines 1-5 et seq). It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art of object data processing, at the time of the present invention, to combine the teachings of the cited references because the travel destination of DeLorme's method would have provided Paik's with the necessary infrastructure, which would allow the travel destination to process their respective tasks ,as explained in DeLorme, (Astract, lines 1-5 et seq).

As to claim 5,

Paik discloses 'a computer readable-medium recording medium storing data according to a relational database structure,...' as the subject concept is the cause on an action happening, or it may be the recipient of the effects of an action or event. These are different relations which distinguish how the same two concepts. For instance, the two sentences, "Fred raised taxes," and "Fred's taxes were raised" both deal with the same concepts, but the relations between them are entirely different. Fred is the agent of the action "raised" in the first sentence, while Fred is the recipient of the action "raising taxes" in the second sentence (col. 13, lines 46-55, col. 32, lines 50-54 et seq). Paik does not teach destination of travel data, as described in the present

invention. However, DeLoreme teaches an analogous method wherein the Computerized travel reservation information and planning system that generates "map ticket" output in various media, for guidance and transactions en route (Abstract, lines 1-5 et seq). It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art of object data processing, at the time of the present invention, to combine the teachings of the cited references because the travel destination of DeLorme's method would have provided Paik's with the necessary infrastructure, which would allow the travel destination to process their respective tasks ,as explained in DeLorme, (Astract, lines 1-5 et seq).

As per claim 7,

Paik discloses, 'plurality of tuples retrieved in a search are filtered so that overlapping tuples are filtered off and filtering for attribute relations based on the grammatical structure of the natural language is performed' as filtering the set of retrieved CRCs according to user input. The frequency and/or recency of a CRC is used to filter or limit the number of documents reported (col. 32, lines 50-54 et seq).Paik does not teach destination of travel data, as described in the present invention. However, DeLoreme teaches an analogous method wherein the Computerized travel reservation information and planning system that generates "map ticket" output in various media, for guidance and transactions en route (Abstract, lines 1-5 et seq). It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art of object data processing, at the time of the present invention, to combine the teachings of the cited references because the travel destination of DeLorme's method would have provided Paik's with the necessary



Art Unit: 2177

infrastructure, which would allow the travel destination to process their respective tasks ,as explained in DeLorme, (Astract, lines 1-5 et seq).

### ***Remarks***

**First**, Applicant argues that Paik does not teach, "search words respectively associated with the sentence element categories".

In response to Applicant's arguments, the Examiner respectfully submits that in particular, Paik teaches this limitation as, copula sentences whose subject is a proper name. If an apposition belongs to the apposition proper category, then there is at least one noun phrase in the apposition that refers to the same entity to which the proper name, which precedes or follows the apposition refers. For example, the sentence "Mr. Tessitor . . . Milwaukee." has a copula form: in grammatical logic, a copula is a word or set of words (in this case, "is an") that act as connecting links (associated) between subject (the proper named Mr. Tessitor) and predicate (col. 14, lines 33-63 et seq).

**Second**, Applicant argues that Paik does not teach, "agents of action in conjunction".

In response to Applicant's arguments, the Examiner respectfully submits that in particular, Paik teaches this limitation as, the subject concept is the cause on an action happening, or it may be the recipient of the effects of an action or event. These are different relations which distinguish how the same two concepts. For instance, the two sentences, "Fred raised taxes," and "Fred's taxes were raised" both deal with the same concepts, but the relations between them are entirely different. Fred is the agent of the

action "raised" in the first sentence, while Fred is the recipient of the action "raising taxes" in the second sentence (col. 13, lines 46-55 et seq).

**Third**, Applicant argues that Paik does not teach, "filtering for attribute relation based on the grammatical structure of the natural language is performed".

In response to Applicant's arguments, the Examiner respectfully submits that in particular, Paik teaches this limitation as, filtering the set of retrieved CRCs according to user input. The frequency and/or recency of a CRC is used to filter or limit the number of documents reported (col. 32, lines 50-54 et seq).

**Fourth**, Applicant argues that DeLorme does not teach, "destination of object travel data".

In response to Applicant's arguments, the Examiner respectfully submits that in particular, DeLorme teaches this limitation as, Computerized travel reservation information and planning system that generates "map ticket" output in various media, for guidance and transactions en route. Such print or electronic documents can include bar or alphanumeric codes for automated recognition and/or access. WHERE?, WHO/WHAT?, WHEN? and HOW? menus enable flexible user inquiries accessing selectable geographic, topical, temporal and transactional data records and relational processing. Sub-menus provide further capabilities: e.g. routing, topical searching; searches of events calendars, almanacs, appointment books, related itinerary scheduling; trip budgeting issues, plus travel arrangement availabilities or other goods/services offers (Abstract, lines 1-13 et seq).

**Fifth**, Applicant's argue that 'Prima facie case of obviousness have not been established'.

In response to applicant's argument, the Examiner respectfully submits that the Prima facie case of obviousness was properly established on the cited references because the combination of the references teach the limitations of the claimed invention.

**Contact Information**

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mohammad Ali whose telephone number is (703) 605-4356. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday from 7:30am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (703) 305-9790 or Customer Service (703) 306-5631. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306 for any communications. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9600.

Mohammad Ali  
Patent Examiner  
AU 2177

*mb*  
MA

November 27, 2003

*JR*  
JEAN R. HOMERE  
PRIMARY EXAMINER